

ROOSEVELT PARK AS MEMORIAL ASSURED

It Will Include Ultimately Ex-President's Home, Sagamore Hill.

REPORT BY COMMITTEE

Many New Members Taken In—Washington Monument Plans Under Way.

The Theodore Roosevelt Memorial park at Oyster Bay is now definitely assured. It ultimately will include a Roosevelt home on Sagamore Hill, which will be preserved after the manner of Washington's home at Mount Vernon and Lincoln's home at Springfield, Ill.

Plans for a Roosevelt arch or monument at Washington are still under consideration by the National Roosevelt Memorial Committee.

The foregoing was announced yesterday by Col. William Boyce Thompson, chairman of the national committee, at an organization meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria. About sixty delegates from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which constitute the North Atlantic zone of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, were present.

There were almost as many Democrats as Republicans in the gathering, and 90 per cent of the delegates had ten personal friends of Col. Roosevelt.

Former Justice Charles E. Hughes, George W. Perkins, Clifford Pinchot, William Hamilton Childs and others spoke. Mr. Perkins, chairman of the zone, presided.

New Members of Committee.

In his report Col. Thompson announced the names of thirty-three new members who have accepted membership on the memorial committee. The list follows, the members being from New York city unless otherwise stated:

Thomas L. Chadbourne, William H. Chadbourne, William Hamilton Childs, Robert R. Church, Memphis; Elbert H. Gary, William Ball Gilbert Portland, Ore.; J. A. Gilligan, Boston; William A. Glasgow, Jr., Philadelphia; Martin H. Glynn, Albany; O. H. Hanft, Seattle; Judson Harmon, Cincinnati; James H. Hawley, Boise; Elton H. Hooker, William H. Hetchler, Alfred; Johnson, Judge Virgil K. Kellogg, Westport, N. Y.; Curtis H. Lindsey, San Francisco; Col. Henry D. Lindsay, Dallas; William McArdoo, Gavin McNair, San Francisco; Herman A. Metz, Alexander P. Meyer, Pittsburgh; Frank A. Munsey, Lewis Nixon, Alton B. Parker, F. S. Peabody, Chicago; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles; Thomas F. Smith, M. P. Snyder, Los Angeles; Henry L. Stoddard, George Turner, Spokane; Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.; Herace S. Wilkinson, Syracuse.

Col. Thompson said in part:

"The organization of the Roosevelt Memorial Association has progressed with despatch and completeness to the extent of including a national committee and an executive committee, a State chairman each State, with State committees, and, in many States, county committees of large membership from all walks of life. The country has been divided into zones, and regional meetings have been held by representatives

from all states therein, covering the entire country, except those included in today's meeting and the New England district, which is to be held in Boston tomorrow. At each regional meeting the representation from the States involved has been large and enthusiastic, and therefore organization work is so well under way and the interest so tremendous that the success of the project is assured.

"You will bear in mind that the original objective, as specified by resolution unanimously adopted by the national memorial committee, were:

First—To erect a suitable and adequate (monumental) memorial in Washington.

Second—To acquire, develop and maintain a park in the town of Oyster Bay, which may ultimately perhaps include Sagamore Hill, to be preserved like Mount Vernon and Lincoln's home at Springfield.

Third—The establishment and endowment of an incorporated society to promote the development and application of the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the American people.

"First—It has been impossible in the time which has elapsed to develop any concrete plan for the memorial memorial at Washington. Many suggestions have been made, but the subject is so large and the selection so consequential that it has been absolutely impossible satisfactorily to determine the nature of this monument, which must be an adequate testimonial of the great man and must satisfy the future. Into this monument must go the best of art and architecture in the world. It has been thought by many that the definite nature of the memorial should be determined before money is actually raised for such monumental memorial at Washington.

"Second—The park at Oyster Bay is definitely planned, the cost thereof reasonably known, and we can proceed as to this part of our purposes with certainty.

"Third—As to the third objective, too, there has been a wide divergence of opinion. It is the strong opinion of a great many that this portion of the memorial should be emphasized, and innumerable suggestions have been made as to ways and means. This phase, too, is far reaching in importance and difficult in conclusion, and it has been impossible in the time which has elapsed to formulate satisfactorily any exact plan to that end.

Col. Thompson's Suggestions.

"In view of all these conditions it is my opinion that we should proceed as follows:

"That it be not our purpose to have a so-called intensive solicitation or drive for funds, as has been suggested, but that funds be received from those who may voluntarily wish to give, beginning at once and continuing for a period to be fixed by the committee; that such funds be applied immediately for the creation of the proposed Memorial Park at Oyster Bay, which in his lifetime Col. Roosevelt so very much desired to see established; that the anniversary of the birth of Col. Roosevelt be celebrated with memorial meetings as planned and the Roosevelt spirit in the country thereby intensified; that the State organizations be completed in detail and that the association, with its committees, continue vigorously in its efforts to study and develop the nature of the memorial in Washington.

"By this method we will have all the force of a live, continuing memorial association; we will be able to provide immediately set definitely into motion the machinery for the accomplishment as soon as practicable of the Monumental Memorial at Washington and the endowment for the perpetuation of his ideals. Time will be allowed adequately

and satisfactorily to work out these phases of the memorial."

Col. Thompson's report was unanimously accepted by the committee. Special reference was made in a resolution of thanks to the immediate advancement of the Oyster Bay project, and the matter was passed to the executive committee with the recommendation that the organization of local committees be pushed.

Voluntary offerings will be asked, and the week of October 20 to 27, in which Col. Roosevelt's birthday falls, will be set aside, the Roosevelt week. It is hoped that the \$500,000 fund can be raised during this week.

Address by Charles E. Hughes.

Justice Hughes said in part in his address:

"This organization, I think, will be unique, because there will not be a man in it who is not moved by a fervor of spirit and an intense desire to do all he can to show his affection and abiding esteem for this greatest of Americans."

"There is no trouble about an organization possessed with that spirit performing its function, but of course it is of the greatest importance that no mistake should be made in the preparation of plans. I followed closely what was said by the chairman, and I fully endorse the prudence of the recommendations which he has made. As the chairman said, the memorial to Col. Roosevelt is already erected—the only lasting memorial that could be erected to the memory of Col. Roosevelt is already permanently established in the hearts of the American people."

"Nothing in bronze or brass or marble can be as enduring as the traditions of that dynamic personality. There is no danger that time will efface that tradition or render its influence less important or valuable to the country. On the contrary the varied effort, the many directions in which that extraordinary energy was manifested, and through it all in a life of conspicuous opportunity, the unflinching patriotic devotion has made the name of Col. Roosevelt, and will always make the name of Col. Roosevelt the typical name to be associated with intense Americanism, and that insures the perpetuation of his memory for all time."

"So we are doing something in the performance of a duty that we owe to ourselves to express the mind of this generation with which he wrought and to put into some proper and enduring form the expression of the sentiment of the people with whom he lived. It is our duty to ourselves. We cannot enslave him; he is enshrined."

Expects Funds to Pour In.

"I understand that Col. Thompson's recommendations are in substance these: That while this study (of memorials) is going forward there should be an opportunity for that spontaneous giving which undoubtedly may be had in large measure. There is an avenue at once for the use of such gifts in connection with the Oyster Bay Memorial Park, but we should not go to the people with an intensive campaign, so-called drive for funds for some nebulous purpose, or without having a definite concrete object."

"I think there is no trouble about getting the money. I believe the people of this country are more desirous, more united to-day with respect to adequate expression of their affection for Col. Roosevelt than perhaps with respect to any other one thing that can possibly be mentioned."

"So that necessary delay does not imperil the movement. On the contrary it will contribute to its success because when a monument has been decided upon there will be something definite to present to the people."

"When we get through with this labor of love we want to feel that we have as

trustees of this important sentiment of the country fully discharged our trust in devotion to Col. Roosevelt, not only by exhibiting our own affection and giving an opportunity to the people at large to exhibit theirs but by wisdom and prudence for planning so that what we have wrought so far as human monuments can endure will always endure and accomplish the purpose they had in view."

After Mr. Justice Hughes' address the chairman invited suggestions. The responses were informal and for the most part agreed with the plans outlined by Col. Thompson.

Frank J. Hogan of Washington recommended an intensive campaign to raise the fund beginning on a definite date.

Discussion of the project continued when the committee adjourned for luncheon. Much talk concerned the proposed monument in Washington, about which opinion widely differs. The executive committee has been asked to push this plan.

The meeting ended at about 3 o'clock, out of town delegates promising to promote interest in their States.

Among those present were: Robert Adamson, Charles E. Hughes, William Loeb, Jr., George W. Perkins, New York; Frank J. Hogan, Washington; Mayor Grant P. Hall, Charleston, W. Va.; Percy S. Stephenson, Norfolk; Judge John C. Rose, Baltimore; Col. William H. Putnam, New Haven; Col. Austin Colgate, Orange; Gen. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Judge Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans; Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Col. Akley, Joseph W. Alsop, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Russell Coles, Major-Gen. Goethals, Herman Hagerman, Jr., William Loeb, Jr., the Rev. William T. Manning, Lawrence Abbott, C. T. Barkdale, James Bright, William Hamilton Childs, Hamilton Garland, William Hotchkiss, Harry S. Clair, Henry L. Stoddard, Albert H. Wiggin, Henry P. Whigham and Mrs. Thomas Robbins.

SPRUCE PRODUCER DEFENDS HIS COURSE

B. P. Disque Tells Committee Charges Are False.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3.—Bryce P. Disque, head of the Spruce Production Division of the War Department during the war with the Rank of Brigadier-General, testified to-day that he had no secret agreement with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, regarding introduction of the eight hour day into logging camps and lumber mills of the Northwest, as had been charged. His testimony was before the Congressional investigating Committee.

Mr. Disque declared he was prepared to disprove every charge brought against his administration of the spruce production division, and added that a letter sent by the committee to Secretary Baker was composed largely of "opinionated evidence and the part which is critical is largely falsehoods."

He assumed full responsibility for reducing the hours of spruce workers from ten to eight a day. He said the lumber operators were divided as to the wisdom of this course, but that it was his belief the lumber industry would have been disorganized for months if the eight hour day had not been granted.

Responsibility for giving the soldiers of the spruce production division civilian pay was also assumed by Mr. Disque. When reminded by Representative James Frear, chairman of the investigating committee, that 40 per cent of the airplane lumber produced was for instead of spruce he replied that spruce was not immediately available in sufficient quantities.

VALERA REITERATES HOME RULE IS SHAM

Irish Leader Asserts Term Is Applied With Intent to Deceive Dominions.

MAKES REPLY TO CARSON

Says Issue Is Squarely Joined on Question of Union or Separation.

Eamon de Valera, President-elect of the elective government of Ireland, said yesterday that "Colonial Home Rule" is not the same thing as "Sinn Fein."

"The term 'Colonial Home Rule' as applied to British measures for Ireland is a term purposely chosen to deceive, primarily the peoples of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and also those who might not yet be politically wide awake in Ireland," he said.

Regarding Ireland's attitude toward Great Britain Mr. Valera said that "all sections of Irishmen are entitled to resist British law, because British law is not morally binding; it is no law at all in Ireland. Every Irishman is justified in resisting British law."

"There can be no real peace between Ireland and England until either Britain has assimilated Ireland and definitely annihilated the distinct national soul in Ireland, which England has so far failed to do after 750 years of effort, or until England has definitely recognized that that soul has a right to seek its perfection in independent sovereign statehood."

"No home rule solution can be lasting. Either the Irish would end it or the British would. And every political act of either would be suspected as having been promoted by the desire to do one or the other."

"For the Irish people it is truly a question of union or separation ultimately and we are glad to have the issue knit on these lines. There has been no room for side issues."

"As against the union advocated by Sir Edward Carson and his 20 per cent minority we urge the claim of the remaining 80 per cent majority who demand separation. The Irish people have chosen already the only two settlements they would have and we deny the right of England or any other Power to interfere with that choice of the Irish people. Unless majority rule is accepted government of the people by the people is ended. In the general election of last December in Ireland in which every adult man and woman had a vote the result of this national plebiscite was that out of 1,519,000 votes only 308,800 were cast for union with Britain. A minority in a nation cannot claim to be a separate nation."

"Americans should remember that there is no such thing as a homogenous Ulster. Even in the four counties in which alone out of the thirty-two in Ireland, the Unionists are in a majority over the Nationalists there is a Nationalist minority relatively greater in these four counties than the Unionist minority in the whole island. And in that lies the fallacy of any proposed solution by 'partition' such as that suggested by the Northcliffe press and others. The minority within the minority ends 'partition' even if the Irish nation's determination not to dismember itself did not end it. The Ulster difficulty is not in reality the Irish difficulty at all," he concluded.

COMMUNIST LABOR PLATFORM ADOPTED

Calls for Economic Revolution in America.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The new Communist Labor party of America adopted a platform to-day after wrangling nearly all day over the phraseology. It declares the party in full harmony with the revolutionary working class parties of all countries and stands by the principles stated by the third international programme adopted at Moscow. Other plans in the platform read:

"We fully recognize the crying need

for an immediate change in the social system. The time for parleying and compromise has passed and now it is only a question whether the full power remains in the hands of the capitalist or the working class.

"The Communist Labor party of America has as its ultimate aim the overthrow of the present system of production in which the working class is mercilessly exploited and the creation of an industrial republic, wherein the machinery of production shall be socialized so as to guarantee to the workers the full social value of their toil."

"To this end we ask the workers to unite with the Communist Labor party of America industrially and politically in the struggle for the conquest of the State and the powers of Government in

the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth."

John Reed of New York presented the report of the committee on programme and labor, which was said to be the most radical declaration of principles ever issued by a political party in the country. The lengthy document is said to have been largely copied from the programme of the Soviet republic of Russia. Action on the report was deferred until to-morrow.

War and the withdrawal of radical insurgent members have reduced the total membership of the National Socialist party in this country to 42,217, according to a report read at the convention of the organization to-day. Before the war the Socialist party claimed a membership of 117,000.

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